



The Ipswich & East Suffolk Beekeepers' Association Newsletter

January – March
2026

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Organisation - 1183025

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Helen Thorne, Mark Dua and Gemma Parrott

Committee members:

Gillian Leung and Sam Williams

Note From Gemma...

...Happy New Year everyone, and I hope you all survived the Christmas period. I trust you managed some rest, good food, and perhaps the odd sneaky glance at your hives.

Welcome to the first newsletter of the year - please enjoy it at your leisure, preferably with a hot drink and without having to check the weather forecast every five minutes.

I'll be making a few tweaks in the coming months based on your very helpful questionnaire feedback and our new updated website will be launched soon, so please keep an eye out for your emails.

I also spotted a beekeeper themed New Year's resolution meme and thought it was rather apt, especially with all the tempting sales on at the moment.

Finally, a gentle reminder to please send in anything you'd like included in future newsletters - your contributions are what keep this buzzing, so don't be shy.

Regards,

Gemma



The Beekeeper's Tasks for the Next Few Months

Beekeeping Calendar:

January to March in the UK

JANUARY: WATCH & WAIT

- ◆ Check hive weight & feed if needed
- ◆ Clear entrances of dead bees
- ◆ Monitor Varroa levels
- ◆ Clean & repair equipment

FEBRUARY: QUIET SUPPORT

- ◆ Heft hives & provide fondant
- ◆ Quick checks on mild days
- ◆ Prevent entrance blockages
- ◆ Prep gear for spring

MARCH: GENTLE AWAKENING

- ◆ Brief inspections on warm days (14-15°C)
- ◆ Spot the queen & check brood
- ◆ Add frames if needed
- ◆ Watch for Varroa

For a UK beekeeper, January to March is mostly about monitoring, planning, and gentle preparation, rather than hands-on hive work.

In January think observer, not meddler, do not do any inspections as you do not want to break the cluster. Away from the hive clean and repair equipment, order new kit in the sales and read, plan, and attend winter talks / meetings.

In February the colonies start rearing brood, which increases food consumption, even if the weather is poor and in March hopefully Spring begins, but continue feeding if stores are low but be cautious as we can still get cold spells.

Remember starvation is a bigger risk than cold, strong colonies in spring come from good winter support and don't rush inspections just because the sun is out!



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Christmas Fun - Skep Making

Our December 3rd meeting was a seasonal treat as members tried their hand at the traditional craft of skep making. Under the fantastic guidance of Neil Page, everyone got stuck in, twisting, stitching, and shaping straw while learning the heritage techniques behind this iconic beekeeping craft.

To keep spirits high, we enjoyed festive refreshments that added a lovely Christmas touch to the evening. Laughter, concentration, and the occasional flying wisp of straw made for a wonderfully warm and lively session.



Skep Making - Pictures courtesy of Sam Williams, Gemma Parrott and Sally Fletcher

Everyone went home with a bag full of straw and the beginnings of their very own skep... but the big question remains, who will finish theirs first?

A huge thank you to Neil for leading such an enjoyable, hands-on workshop, the people that helped and to all who joined in the fun.



Keeping Safe

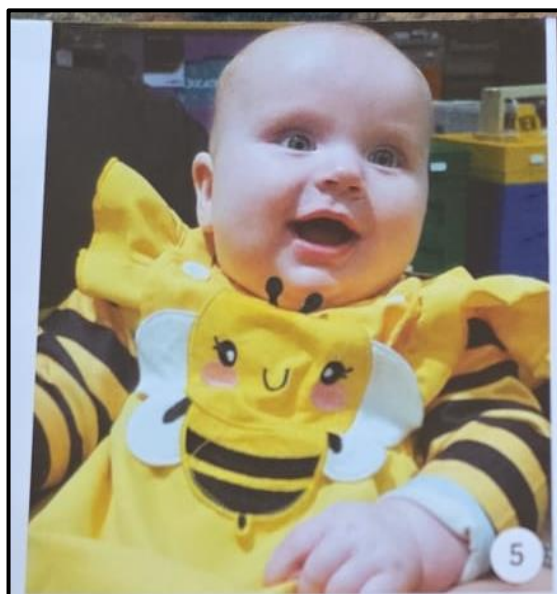
Sam and Kristel are making sure they keep baby Ruby safe, unlike this meme! You may have also seen Ruby in the Bee Craft Magazine Honey Show special – a very cute bee!



How Not To Do It – Picture from Facebook



Kristel and Ruby – Pictures courtesy of Sam Williams



Ruby Bee - Picture from Bee Craft Magazine

Felixstowe Beekeeping Group

By Chris Stephens

I&ES BKA's Felixstowe Beekeeping Group has announced dates for the new year: Thurs 15th January, Thurs 19th February and Thurs 19th March 2026. All meetings are at Kirton Recreation Ground Pavilion starting at 7.30pm.

For those who do not know about us, we are an informal group of beekeepers and bee supporters around the Felixstowe peninsula. We have regular meetings and socials, and we are always pleased to welcome new faces. You do not have to keep bees to join us. You can sign up to our group and receive information and meeting reminders - please contact chris.stephens@btinternet.com or 07850 275868.





The Ipswich & East Suffolk Beekeepers' Association Newsletter

January – March
2026

Meet Some of Our Committee Members...

Helen Thorne



Role in Committee: Schools' Liaison

How long have you been beekeeping?: 10 years or so.

Your beekeeping story: Found a beehive in a field behind my house! Now have anything between 10- 20 hives in my garden and on a friend's farm in Little Blakenham. I learnt a lot from Barrie Powell.

Your top beekeeping tip: Find a friend to bee keep with! It's more sociable, you can have a laugh- but also share thoughts and knowledge!

Jeremy Quinlan



Role in Committee: Currently Chairman

How long have you been beekeeping?: Since 1985

Your beekeeping story: My mother had bees. As I was leaving the Royal Navy she wanted to give up keeping bees; it was getting too much & she had never taken a course. A happy coincidence. We moved two colonies from Hampshire to Plymouth & I took a beginners' course there. When we moved to Suffolk two years later, the bees came too.

Your top beekeeping tip: Beekeeping is a demanding affair; a beekeeper needs to work at it. The more effort put in, the more delight that comes out.

Wanted! Help to prepare a big poster for the Suffolk Show

We have a brand-new big pull-up poster which when completed will show approximately where all the members live (not where their bees are). This covers most of Suffolk and Norfolk and we would like help placing coloured dots in the right places using a different colour for each of the six Suffolk BKA member associations. We have the map, we have the dots and we have an anonymised list of all Suffolk BKA members. It is a matter of noting from an online map where a member (unknown) lives and putting a dot in that same place on the big map - except that we have over 1,000 members!

The big map is in a cassette, so it rolls up. When extended it is 2 metres high x 1.5 metres wide. We suggest the best way would be to lay it out on some tables - perhaps in the Dallinghoo Village Hall - and have 2 or 3 pairs noting where members live and placing dots accordingly. If you would be kind enough to volunteer to help place some of the dots so we are ready for the end of May, we would be very grateful. This could be a pleasant way to spend a quiet Sunday morning lubricated with coffee and biscuits. If you think you could help, please get in touch with Jeremy Quinlan 01473-737700 or JeremyQ@tiscali.co.uk. Thanks, Jeremy.

The Varroa Calculator

This simple calculator allows you to estimate the mite population within a colony.

<https://www.varroaresistant.uk/mite-calculator/>



Mentors Needed in West / South West

If you would like to mentor a beginner in these areas please remember to tick the box on your membership renewal or talk to Sal - salthurlow@gmail.com

Our Upcoming Speakers

David Parrott has been busy arranging an excellent line up of speakers, a few examples below, for our Kesgrave meetings, including some who will be joining us from overseas via Zoom.

We encourage members to attend in person, but hope to share online access details for selected talks. More information will follow.

Speaker suggestions are welcome - davidparrott@hotmail.com.

Andy Wattam	Jan 26
Jane Corcoran	Feb 26
Prof Heather Mattila	April 26
Roger Patterson	Oct 26
Stewart Spinks	Nov 26
David Evans	Feb 27

These are subject to change

Scarecrow!

Jeremy entered the Dallinghoo Scarecrow Competition, and of course it had to be a Beekeeper. With its veil and suit, it looked cheerful and welcoming—less about scaring birds and more about making friends and chatting about bees. Looks great!

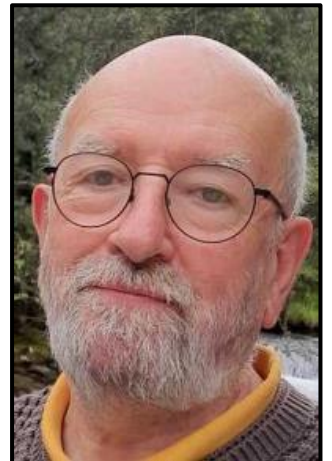


Photo courtesy of Jeremy Quinlan



The Ipswich & East Suffolk Beekeepers' Association Newsletter

January – March
2026



Highlights from the National Honey Show: Drawn Comb to Improve Your Beekeeping Talk

Notes from the National Honey Show talk by Jim Ryan, summarised by Gemma Parrott

At the National Honey Show, Jim Ryan delivered a thought-provoking and highly practical talk on the value of drawn comb and how using it intelligently can significantly improve beekeeping outcomes. His central message was simple but powerful: the object of a beekeeper is to help the bees, not to hinder them. To do that, we must try to think like a bee, not like a human.

Why Drawn Comb Matters

From a bee's perspective, drawn comb is gold. Producing wax is energetically expensive – it takes roughly 8 kg of honey to produce 1 kg of wax. Any time we can provide bees with good quality drawn comb, we free them up to do what they do best: raise brood and collect nectar.

Fresh, clean comb encourages better brood rearing and is far easier to extract honey from than old, dark comb. For this reason, Jim reinforced the long-standing advice to refresh brood comb regularly, ideally changing a couple of frames each year, but said that the way we do this matters.

Rethinking Foundation and Comb Replacement

Traditionally, beekeepers might insert a couple of foundation frames into the brood box and expect bees to draw them out. Often, this doesn't work well. Bees don't see foundation as "a job to be done"; instead, it can act as a barrier in the brood nest, especially if conditions aren't right. Foundation can also become stale if left too long without being drawn.

The key factors for successful comb building are a strong colony, a strong nectar flow and fresh foundation.

When nectar is coming in fast, bees don't stop to "think", they simply build. He highlighted two prime times for this:

- Early spring, particularly during oilseed rape (OSR) flows (with caution, as granulates very quickly)
- Late season, during the ivy flow

Using Granulated Honey to Your Advantage

Granulated honey in frames can be a nuisance, but Jim shared a practical method to recycle these frames:

1. Remove two good frames containing granulated honey.
2. Uncap them.
3. Place them in a bucket of cold water for 24 hours.
4. Remove and shake, around 95% of the honey will go.
5. Repeat if necessary.

The result is clean comb that bees will readily reuse. You will lose honey, but it's often honey that's difficult to extract or sell anyway. Just be careful not to remove too much food from the colony at once.

Drawing Comb at the End of the Season

One of the most interesting techniques Jim described involves drawing fresh comb after the honey harvest:

- When removing supers, add another brood box above a queen excluder, filled with foundation frames.
- If you're using a clearing board, remove it straight away, otherwise, where will the bees go?
- Take supers off in the evening, after flying stops
- Place a rapid feeder on and fill it to stimulate wax production.
- Remove the feeder as soon as the frames are drawn – do not let the bees fill them with syrup!
- Once reasonably drawn (this can take only a few days), remove the box and replace it with foundation if you want more.

These freshly drawn frames are extremely delicate and should be handled with care, but they are some of the best comb you will ever have – perfect for use in the following spring and summer. This method only works with very strong colonies. Jim stressed that not every hive will be suitable. Focus on your top-performing colonies that draw comb evenly, not just on one side.

Wax Management and Comb Renewal

Finally, Jim encouraged beekeepers to be ruthless about old comb. Dark, misshapen, or damaged frames should be melted down and converted into wax. This wax can be cleaned and reused for foundation, closing the loop. Regular comb renewal is one of the simplest and most effective ways to improve colony health, honey quality, and ease of management.

In Summary

Thinking like a bee means working with natural instincts and flows, not against them. By using drawn comb wisely, timing interventions to nectar flows, and prioritising strong colonies, beekeepers can reduce stress on their bees, improve honey yields, and maintain healthier hives. As Jim made clear, drawn comb isn't just a convenience – it's a valuable tool.



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BBKA Updates



1. The new BBKA website has launched! The redesigned site offers clearer navigation, fresher content, and a more engaging experience for anyone looking to learn about honeybees, beekeeping, the Yellow-legged Asian Hornet, or honey. As part of the update, the old “Beekeepers” section has been retired. All member-only materials have moved to a secure learning platform, to be known as the BBKA Member Hub. This will be available to all Registered, Partner, School, Junior, and Honorary Members and will include news, events, exam materials, courses, and officer resources. The BBKA team is happy to help if you have any difficulties at bka@bbka.org.uk or 024 7669 6679.

2. The BBKA has written to the Rt Hon Emma Reynolds PC MP, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, urging the government to align domestic honey labelling regulations with the EU Honey Directive 2024. The BBKA has requested the formation of an All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for honey to champion the interests of beekeeping.

3. Concerned by the continuing threat of the invasive, non-native Yellow-legged Asian Hornet, the BBKA has written to the Rt Hon Emma Reynolds PC MP, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, requesting a government led public awareness campaign and the continuation of the eradication phase.

They encourage all potential sightings continue to be reported so experts can take quick and effective action. The best way is using 'Asian Hornet Watch' app



Information Stall

Terence and Jean held a bee information stall at the Holbrook Harvest Festival at The Village Hall in September.

They borrowed some display items and reported all went well and was very well received by the organiser, Mums & Dads, and the children.



Holbrook Harvest Festival - Picture courtesy of Terence and Jean Gray



The Great British Honey Scandal

Your Honey Isn't What You Think – ‘Honey Flavoured Syrup!’

A recent video by *The Observer* highlights the growing problem of fake honey on UK supermarket shelves. Reporter Jon Ungood-Thomas, who has investigated honey fraud for nearly ten years, explains that much of the runny, squeezey “honey” sold today is often a blend of real honey mixed with cheap sugar syrups.

The UK has been flooded with fraudulent imports, and one of the biggest challenges is the lack of reliable testing. Sophisticated adulteration is difficult and expensive to detect, making it hard for regulators to identify what is genuine and what is not.

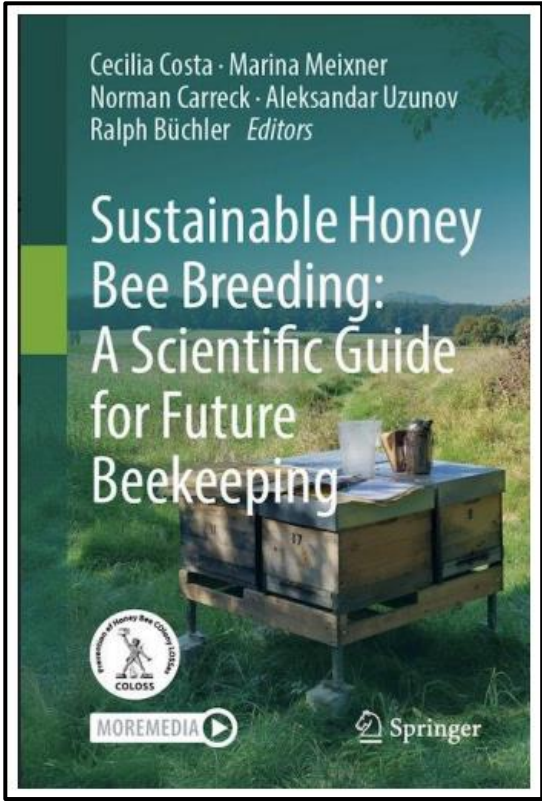
For beekeepers, this undermines consumer trust and devalues real, locally produced honey. The video reinforces why buying from known, local sources and educating the public about real honey remain more important than ever.

To watch the video visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5G5HrM757N4>



Sustainable Honey Bee Breeding: A Scientific Guide for the Future

Adapted from the Lune Valley Beekeepers Association Newsletter - Book review by Karl Colyer, BIBBA



Sustainable Honey Bee Breeding confirms that the future of apiculture will not be built on imports or chemical dependency, but on patient, locally focused selection. For many of us, this will feel less like a radical new idea and more like a welcome vindication of the principles we have long stood for, working with nature to produce stronger, self-sustaining bees.

This new volume marks a major milestone in the movement toward locally adapted and resilient honey bees. Bringing together over 30 contributors from 16 countries within the COLOSS network, it distils two decades of collaborative research into a practical and forward-looking guide for modern apiculture.

The book’s central argument will sound very familiar to BIBBA members: sustainability begins with local adaptation. Using compelling data and real-world examples, the editors demonstrate that honey bee populations shaped by their regional environments are more resilient, productive, and harmonious than imported stock.

Early COLOSS studies into overwintering losses identified “bee origin” as a decisive factor, with colonies of local lineage consistently showing higher survival rates. The message is clear - the future of beekeeping lies in improving what is already adapted to our own conditions.

The opening section explores the evolution of *Apis mellifera* and its long relationship with humans, explaining how diverse European ecotypes co-evolved with their environments. This diversity forms the genetic foundation for today’s breeding work. The book also highlights free-living populations - unmanaged colonies that survive Varroa without chemical treatment. Often found in forests or rural landscapes, these bees show natural selection can still operate effectively and challenge breeders to align human selection with natural adaptation rather than working against it.

One of the book’s most valuable contributions is its clear and balanced discussion of Varroa resistance. The editors summarise research into traits such as hygienic uncapping, recapping, suppressed mite reproduction, and grooming behaviour. Crucially, they emphasise that resistance is not a single trait, but a suite of adaptive behaviours best understood—and selected for—within a local context. Their conclusion could easily serve as a BIBBA motto: resistance cannot be imported; it must be bred locally.

Q N U N D E R T A K E R S Q N W C F R A M E S S
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C L R E T H G I L D D C O M B W E P Z T L L J E
L S M N G N K Z C M G B R O O D B O X H H A U N

Beekeeper Wordsearch

Can you find the words below:

carbohydrate

super

crown board

hive

wax

brood

foundation

hive tool

protein

drones

bee suit

honey

excluder

queen

lid

smoker

comb

brood box

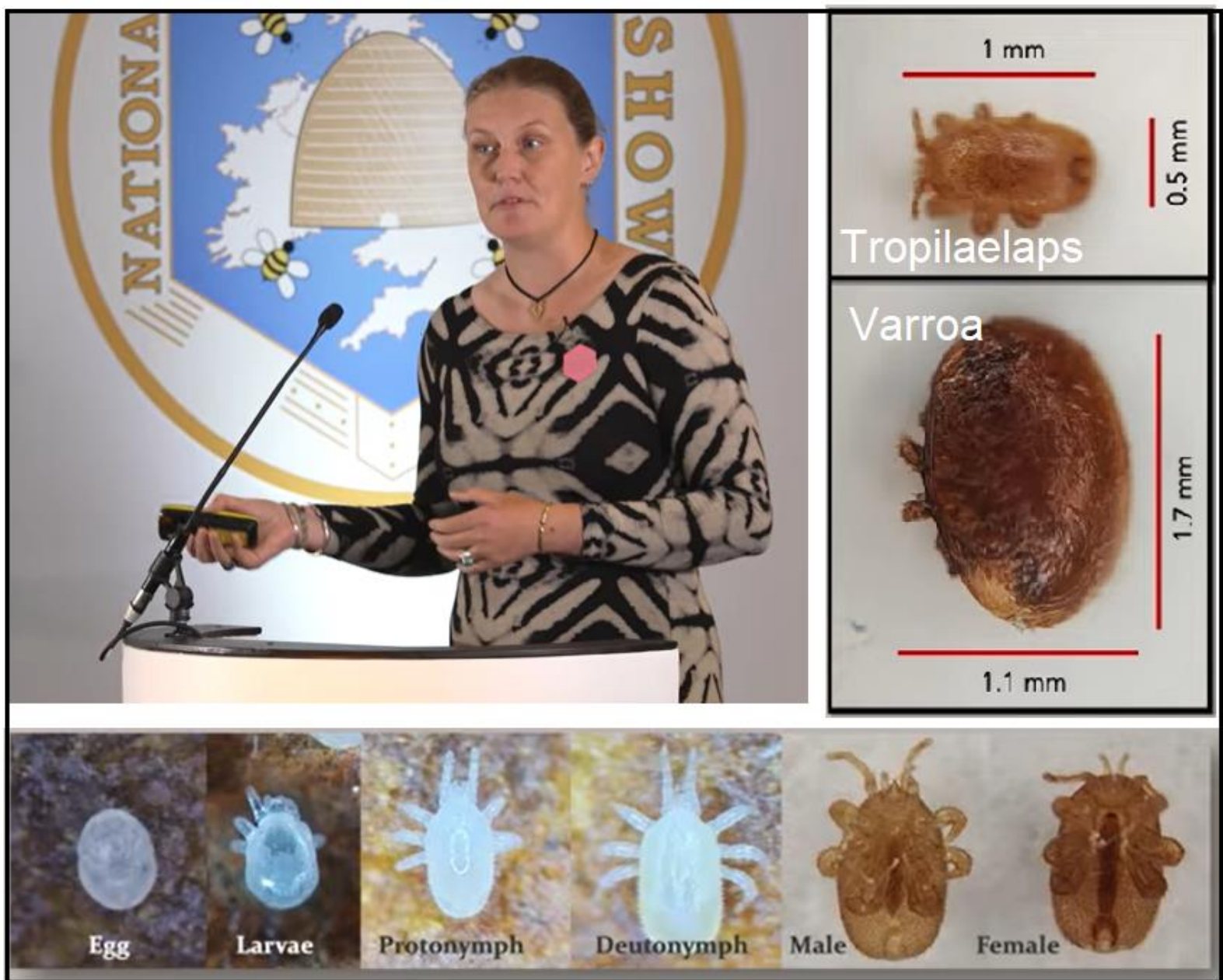
stand

propolis

workers

nectar

What other bee related words can you find?



Maggie Gill presenting at the National Honey Show 2025

Highlights from the National Honey Show: Tropilaelaps Talk

By Gemma Parrott




At this year's National Honey Show, I had the pleasure of attending a fascinating lecture by Maggie Gill on Tropilaelaps mites - a pest that's becoming increasingly significant for beekeepers worldwide.

How might *Tropilaelaps* be transmitted?




Swarms



Bee sales

- Young bees in queen cages and packages
- Dead bees in queen cages and packages



Used equipment

- Dead bees or brood in used beekeeping equipment and combs

Unlike the well known Varroa destructor, Tropilaelaps mites reproduce more rapidly and can cause severe harm to honey bee brood if they establish in a colony. Maggie's talk highlighted why these mites are considered a lesser known, but potentially greater menace to our hives. The discussion covered key points such as:

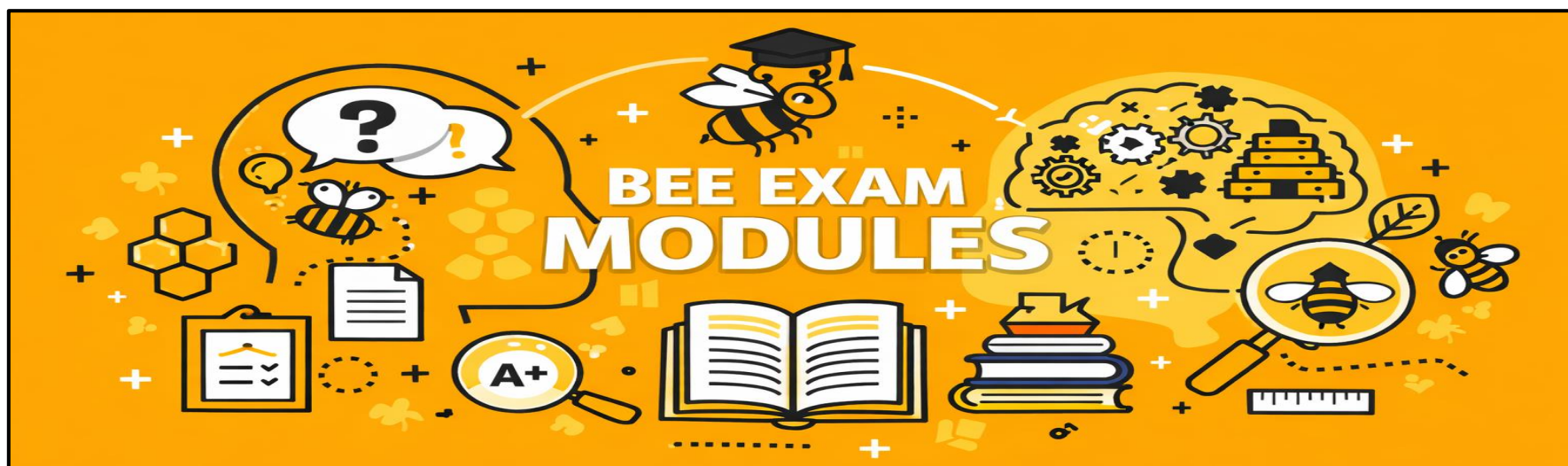
- Biology and lifecycle of Tropilaelaps mites and how they differ from Varroa in reproduction and host damage.
- Risks to colonies, especially in areas where these mites are already present, and how quick reproductive cycles can lead to faster declines in brood health.
- Early detection and monitoring strategies that can help beekeepers identify potential mite incursions before they become catastrophic.

- Management considerations and why understanding emerging pests remains vital for UK beekeepers, even if these threats are not yet widespread on our shores.

The lecture was a valuable reminder that while Varroa remains a central challenge in our beekeeping, Tropilaelaps and other emerging pests deserve attention too. Maggie's clear explanations and scientific insight made for an engaging session that left many of us thinking about how beekeepers can stay ahead of future threats.

If you didn't catch the video at the time, it's available on the National Honey Show YouTube channel and well worth a watch for anyone interested in pest preparedness and long-term colony health.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxtHOhltXQI>



Study Groups for Module 2 and 7 Starting in Jan

By Bec Kay

We are starting 2 new study groups in the New Year to work towards the BBKA exams for module 2 'Honey bee products and forage' and module 7 'Selection and breeding of honey bees'.

Meetings will be hosted by Bec Kay and are free of charge. They will run fortnightly via Zoom on Thursdays for Module 2 and Tuesdays for Module 7, starting on 8 January for Module 2 and 6 January for Module 7 from 7.30 p.m. until around 9.00 p.m.

Whether you want to take the BBKA exam or not, studying towards the BBKA modules can really help you to improve your beekeeping and take better care of your bees. The basis of the group is that we share a set of questions in advance for everyone to look at and then discuss answers to these each week.

Taking the BBKA online exam on 21st March is entirely voluntary and you don't need to apply until the

deadline of 8th February (cost £45), so you are welcome to try out the group before you decide whether to apply. You can study the modules in any order (apart from module 8).

If you are interested please email bexjkay@gmail.com to sign up. We just need your full name and which module you wish to do, although we suggest you only sign up to one.

You can login, using your membership number and postcode, to access the BBKA Member Hub and module curriculum and materials that we will be using here

<https://learning.bbka.org.uk/login/index.php>

We will be going through answers to papers that you can find on the BBKA Member Hub, but I will email the first one to everyone just incase you can't find them, a week before we start, along with Zoom login details.

The Importance of Salt to Wildlife

By Dr Ken Thompson (adapted from P38-39 WHICH? GARDENING Magazine DEC25 / JAN26)

You might think nectar is all about sugar, but bees, and other insects, also need sodium. Unlike carnivorous wasps, honeybees are entirely vegetarian, which means they can struggle to get enough sodium from their plant based diet. Sodium is vital for many metabolic processes, including nerve function, fluid balance, and overall health.

In the wild, animals have evolved clever ways to top up their sodium intake. Herbivores use salt licks, eat sodium rich plants, or even consume soil or seawater. Insects, too, display “puddling” behaviour, drinking from puddles, moist soil, carrion, and sometimes even sweat or tears, both rich in sodium. Some bee species are even known as “sweat bees” for their fondness for salty secretions!

Research has shown that bees actively prefer sodium enriched water. A notable experiment in Vermont found that flowers with a little added salt in their nectar attracted twice as many bees, and twice as many species, as flowers with sugar alone. This raises fascinating questions: could some plants naturally adjust their nectar or pollen to meet pollinators' sodium needs? While the research is ongoing, it's clear that sodium is an overlooked part of bee nutrition.

For gardeners, the takeaway is simple: providing a shallow dish of water for pollinators is always welcome, and a tiny pinch of salt might make it even more attractive. But don't worry if it makes little difference; road salt and other environmental sources likely give local wildlife plenty to work with. One thing's certain: if you enjoy salted caramel fudge, there are plenty of pollinators in your garden who share your taste!





Calendar of Events

Unless otherwise specified, Ipswich & East Suffolk BKA winter talks are held in Scout Hall, Kesgrave - IP5 1JF from 7:30 pm.

Members of the six Associations which form the Suffolk Beekeepers' Association are welcome to attend any or all these meetings/events.

If you do not belong to that particular local association, please introduce yourself to that BKA secretary.

Date	Meeting / Event	Details
Wed 7 th January	I&ES Monthly Meeting	Andy Wattam – National Bee Inspector
Sat 10 th January	Bee Breakfast	Venue: The Anchor, Stratford St Mary - 10am Message salthurlo@gmail.com for info
Thurs 15 th January	Felixstowe Group Monthly Meeting	Kirton Recreation Pavillion. 7.30pm
Wed 4 th February	I&ES Monthly Meeting	Jane Corcoran - Diseases
Sat 14 th February	Bee Breakfast	Venue: The Anchor, Stratford St Mary - 10am Message salthurlo@gmail.com for info
Thurs 19 th February	Felixstowe Group Monthly Meeting	Kirton Recreation Pavillion. 7.30pm
Wed 4 th March	I&ES Monthly Meeting	Olga Hamond – Demaree variations
Sat 14 th March	Bee Breakfast	Venue: The Anchor, Stratford St Mary - 10am Message salthurlo@gmail.com for info
Thurs 19 th March	Felixstowe Group Monthly Meeting	Kirton Recreation Pavillion. 7.30pm
Wed 1 st April	I&ES Monthly Meeting	Prof Heather Mattila – How honey bees protect themselves from hornets
Sun 26 th April	Teaching Apiary - Wherstead Park IP9 2BJ	The Teaching Apiary starts today for weekly sessions on a Sunday 2 – 4pm (date TBC)

Please note that these are subject to change – we will email / What’s App any changes where possible before.

Calendar of Bee Plants



March, April, May	June, July, August	Sept, Oct, Nov	Dec, Jan, Feb
Gorse	White Clover	Ivy	Winter Flowering
Willow	Blackberry	Hypericum	Heather
Dandelion	Phacelia	Heather	Snowdrops
Sycamore	Rosebay Willow Herb	Teasel	Willow
Hawthorn	Borage	Strawberry	Grocus
Horse chestnut	Field Beans	Tree	Hazel
Rosemary	Lime	Snowberry	Winter Heliotrope
Mahonia	Cotoneaster	Fuchsia	Cornelian Cherry
Wallflower	Cornflower	Water Balsam	Elm
Holly	Sunflower		Winter Aconite
Limnanthes			



Turning a Honey Bee Pest into a Resource

By Andrew Porterfield in Entomology Today



Recent research highlights an innovative “circular economy” use for the small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*), a pest of honey bee colonies that can damage stored pollen and hive products.

Scientists at the USDA’s Bee Research Laboratory found that larvae of this beetle can be reared on excess stored pollen from honey bee hives and can convert it into nutrient-rich biomass and frass (insect manure). The larvae showed high feed conversion efficiency and contain substantial protein and fatty acids, while the frass has very high nitrogen levels—suggesting potential use as animal feed and biomanure.

While promising, researchers caution that this approach must be carefully managed in controlled conditions to prevent escape and harm to local bee populations.

To find out more visit <https://entomologytoday.org/2025/11/17/circular-economics-honey-bee-pest-small-hive-beetle-excess-pollen-food/>

Honey Roasted Nuts



Ingredients:	
300g Almonds & Cashews	2 tbsp Brown Sugar
3/4 tsp Cayenne Pepper	1 tsp Salt
1/2 tsp Cinnamon	110g Honey

Method:
1) Preheat oven to 180 degrees. Prepare a baking sheet with parchment paper.
2) Mix the almonds and cashews together in a mixing bowl.
3) Pour honey in a bowl, add cayenne pepper, cinnamon, and salt. Stir well.
4) Pour mixture over the nuts, mix well. Spread nuts on baking sheet, evenly.
5) Bake for 15 to 20 minutes.
6) Remove and sprinkle 2 tablespoons of brown sugar over the top.

Survey Feedback



Thank you to everyone who completed the survey - you spoke, and we listened.

Here’s what we’ll be doing next:

- The newsletter will continue quarterly, with email updates in between for key news
- Future issues will include new features inspired by your suggestions
- A quiz is coming - TBC
- The committee will explore a summer or end of season event

Please keep the ideas coming and email us with any further suggestions.

New West Suffolk Website

Carol Williamson, WSBKA Secretary, is delighted to tell you that at long last their new website is up and running. She says ‘you will find it somewhat leaner than our previous one and we shall be expanding it as necessary in time, especially the events section.’

www.westsuffolkbka.com



Local Suppliers



Box House Beekeeping Supplies

In East Bergholt, Suffolk - for the local supply of hives, frames and foundation, tools and other equipment for keeping bees

Open by arrangement - please email or telephone Paul White to discuss your requirements

01206 299658 or 07768 634038
www.box-bees.co.uk; email: sales@box-bees.co.uk

Richard Martin Beekeeping Supplies

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